BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1864. NO. 67.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27:—In the House this evening an important bill to amend the several impressment acts was submitted. It provides that the impressments of private property for the army shall not be made except on the express condition that just compensation be made. The heads of Executive Departments and commanders of Army Departments shall have power to order impressments. When property is required by the government, notice shall be served on the owner, stating when wanted, the necessity for it, and the price offered, and whether impressment will be resorted to. Just compensation shall be ascertained by local appraisers, who shall assess the value at the time the notice was served. Appeal can be made to State commissioners by either party. Dwellings, furniture, apparel and all necessary supplies and the servants of every family shall be exempt, and farmers shall not be allowed to send produce to market, except in cases of extreme necessity. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was presented to prevent theft, marauding, pillage and robbery by persons in the army and awarding punishment by stripes, flogging or death, according to the nature of the offense. A bill was offered, to continue in service during the war, companies organized for local defence, under the Act of 13th of October, 1862. A motion was introduced but not considered or acted on, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill, fixing the first Monday in May, for the meeting of the next Congress. The Senate rejected the House bill to fix the rank and pay of Adjutant.

Affairs in Mississippi.

COMO, MISS., Jan. 26.—Col. Jeff E. Forrest has captured Island No. 60 and all the negroes and managers, killing 15, and destroyed the oxen and wagons. The mules and negroes have arrived here.

Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth by the Yankees. They blew up their fortifications, and fell back in the direction of Memphis. Fort Pillow is also reported evacuated.

Transports with troops have gone down the river, and are reported in the Yazoo river.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 26.—The enemy are moving some of their cavalry in the direction of Madison C. H. It is reported he crossed Robinson river, capturing our pickets. The move is not believed to be anything more than a raid. Arrangements have been made to meet them.

Battle's Alabama Brigade re-enlisted to-day for the war.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 27.—The report of the advance of the enemy by way of Madison C. H. grew out of the fact that a foraging party of our men had been sent on neutral ground and was chased into our lines by a small squad of Yankees, who crossed Robinson river and drove in our pickets. Our reserve pickets rallied and drove back the enemy. We lost no prisoners.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 27.—The enemy evacuated Taswell yesterday morning retreating to Cumberland Gap. Maj. Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered to Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command. It is to be hoped that liberal contributions of socks and gloves will be sent forward by private individuals, as much suffering can be prevenied thereby.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Twenty four shots have been fired at the city from half past five Monday to half past five this evening. No other news of importance.—The fleet remained quiet to-day.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The following extract from a private letter explains the late movement of our army under Lieut. Gen. Longstreet:

The Yankees came up in fine spirits, a few days since, proclaiming as they advanced that they were about to drive Longstreet out of Tennessee. The 4th Army Corps, a part of the 23d, and their entire cavalry force, moved up to a point between Daudridge and Morristown. Our forces were moved down to meet them on the 14th. After placing his infantry, Gen. Longstreet, with his staff, moved on to the front, and, joining the cavalry, personally superintended its movements. The enemy endeavored, by a flank movement with their cavalry, to get into our rear. The quick eye of the General so arranged matters as to throw Jenkins' (late Hood's) division in their front, and he ordered Gen. Martin to throw a portion of his cavalry in the rear and press them upon Jenkins. Martin gave the order.

The enemy, without being pressed, came unexpectedly on Jenkins, and were driven pell-mell, as we supposed, on Martin's cavalry. But, alas! the cavalry, by some mistake, had gone around to the front of the enemy and to the rear of Jenkins, and, of course, the way was open for their escape, of which they took the earliest advantage, and went on their way rejoicing.

There is something wrong about the cavalry officers. The material is as good as can be desired, but the discipline is wretched, and it is almost inefficient in consequence. We must have a change in our cavalry leaders. They fall back too often, advance too seldom: allow their men to scatter, straggle and pillage, to such an extent that, instead of a band of chevaliers, fighting for liberty, they have become a loosely organized mass of marauders, and their love of plunder has so far predominated, that the fruits of victory are often lost from the fact that the cavalry is plundering when it should be pursueing.

A striking instance of this occurred in the present movement. Harrison's Brigade was ordered to make a certain movement which promised the successful capture of about one thousand horses from which the enemy had dismounted. The move was made, the horses were actually captured, the men in charge shot down, but instead of turning back the horses under a sufficient guard, our cavalry became a mob of plunderers, commenced rifling the holsters of pistols, loaded themselves with spoils, and, in the midst of their confusion, a brigade of Federal cavalry dashed in, recovered the horses and scattered our men.

Unless a severe example is made, this will not only continue, but grow worse, until the name of cavalryman will carry with it so much reproach that the truly patriotic of their number (and there are many) will blush to be known as belonging to the organization. For this evil there is but one remedy—strict responsibility in the officers. The commanding General owes it to himself, to this arm of the service, and, more than all, to the country, to see that these things are redressed.

Had the cavalry been as efficient as it would have been under a leader like Ransom or Hampton, this would have been the last week for Federal forces in East Tennessee. Wherever they met our men they showed that they were utterly demoralized, and depended entirely on their fleetness of foot for safety.—Our infantry could not follow them—the roads are wretched—the snow almost constantly on the ground, and many, many of the men unshod. The infantry did all that it went to do—resist the advance of the enemy. The pursuit rested with the cavalry. Had it been led with the dash and boldness that the occasion demanded, the whole Federal force, wagons and all, would have been in imminent peril. As it is, the movement has been full of fruits. We now occupy or control that part of East Tennessee capable of sustaining our army.

We are at present well fed. The Yankees are on half rations, and driven back to the neighborhood of Knoxville, their bill of fare "will grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until at last they must retire from this portion of the State.

Our men are well hutted, in fine spirits, well fed, and, in a few days more, will be well clothed. After that, if the cavalry will half do its duty, if starvation has not already driven the Yankees out, our troops will.

THE WORTH OF WOMAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Honored be woman! she beams on the [illegible],
Graceful and fair, lik a being of light!
Scatters around her wherever she strays
Roses of bliss on our thorn-covered ways;
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurrican's commotion,
Spurns at Reason's feeble cry.
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns with life's incessant din.

Woman invites him with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and be happy awhile,
Whispering wooingly, "Come to my bower,
Go not in search of the phantom of power;
Honor and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness, dwells in the temples at home."

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man,
Reckless if he bless or ravage—
Action! action! still his plan;
Now creating, now destroying,
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast;
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying,
Still to be, but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as its blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart,
Far richer than man's with his treasures of art;
And wiser by far in her circle confined
Than he with his silence and lights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentle arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts.
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the genial current on,
Till by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the lamb that instinctively rings,
As the night-breathing zephyr soft sighs on the strings,
Responds to each impulse with steady reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try,
And teardrops and smiles on her countenance play,
Like sunshine and showers of a morning in May.

Through the range of man's dominion,
Terror is the ruling word,
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exalts, and Pity, blushing,
From the scene departing flies,
Where the battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands by a milder control;
She rules by enchantment the realms of the soul;
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the passions is hushed for awhile,
And Discord content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

SABBATH MORNING.

Sydney Smith pronounced the following sonnet one of the most beautiful in the English language:

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn,
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill,
Hail! light serene: hail! sacred Sabbath morn.
The rooks float silent by in airy droves;
The Sun, a placid yellow lustre shows;
The gales that lately sighed along the groves
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgets to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

Mr. Cobden, of England, has attacked, by name, Mr. John T. Delane, principal editor of the *Times*, for an alleged misrepresentation of the speech of his friend, Mr. Bright. Mr. Delane responded in his own name, and avowed his individual responsibility for every editorial that appears in the *Times*.

Mr. Cobden is faring very badly in the contest which he has thus initiated. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, notwithstanding his gratitude to Mr. Cobden for his partisan advocacy of the Federal cause in England, says "it is generally believed that the reputation and influence of Mr. Cobden are to be seriously weakened by this unfortunate affair." "Mr. Delane writes with a coolness that contrasts strongly with the evident hot haste of his antagonist, and his quiet sarcasms are of terrible strength."

ERRICSON'S GREAT GUN.—The great gun which has been for some months in the course of construction for the navy by Mr. Ericson, has arrived in New York, and is being prepared for service. Mr. Ericson contracted some time since to construct some 18 inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for them unless they burs over fifty pounds of powder; beyond fifty, Mr. Erricson is to receive $5,000. He is confident of being able to burn 100 pounds and is certain of burning 75 pounds. The solid shot will weigh 220 pounds. The new gun, with 75 pounds charge, (one-third of the weight) will have as great a velocity as the 68-pound guns, and its punching power will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the largest English gun. With 100 pounds of powder, its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed.

SCHOOL AMONG THE PRISONERS.—We have learned some very pleasing facts concerning the occupation of the officers imprisoned on Johnston's Island. The officers of the best education are employing themselves in instructing those of fewer acquirements; so that these last have the opportunity of pursuing the study of mathematics, the classics, &c., besides the lower branches.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who is one of the prisoners, has adopted as his speciality the enclosing and ornamenting of the graves of the deceased prisoners.

Since the establishment of General Morgan's camp at Decatur he has received several hundred new recruits, and more are daily coming in.

Gen. Morgan was to leave Richmond on yesterday, for Decatur, Ga., where his command are organising. We hope soon to hear of him in the field.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$5
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60 to 70c
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$6
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$15
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 90 to $1 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $12 to $14 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 65 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 25 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

WANTED,

SPUN COTTON IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTities. Any person having any to dispose of will please make it known. I will pay the highest cash price. Two doors South of the Express office.
Just received a fine lot of Ladies' and Gents Shoes and Brogans. J. H. KIRKHAM.
Jan 26-3t*

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of my boy ESSEX. Said boy is about 18 or 19 years old, light complexion, large eyes, one resembling a glass eye, and is rather awkward in his walk—leans forward. He sometimes says his name is Jim. P. COWPER.
Jan 26-3;

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POONE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the iew counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn or bacon—the latter preferred. Apply to him in person or by letter.
H. L. OWEN,
Jan 22-6t taw at Hillsboro', N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE, of good tone and finely finished, can be had by early application at BRANSON & FARRAR'S,
Jan 26-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

OLD 6 PER CENT. N. C. BONDS. INTERNAL Improvement Bonds, and 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.
Jan 26-3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Bethah P. O., N. C.
Jan 22 1w* B. H. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.
At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.
At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.
At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.
At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.
At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.
Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, THE 30th inst., I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.
THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Jan 26-2t Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.
Standard copy 2 times.

GENUINE CREAM ALE.

GENUINE CREAM ALE, ON DRAUGHT, MAY be had at all times, at my store on Fayetteville street, near the Court-House. Families can be supplied by the gallon or quart. WM. WHITE.
Jan 25-3t

DIVIDEND NO. 6.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place, will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A TEACHER THAT THOroughly understands the English language, to teach in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. A. BANKS,
Jan 26-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.
Jan 25-7t*

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	6 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	13 50
Four days	6 50	One month	16 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	27 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges: Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Hoke, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas N Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byaum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert R Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Elder Edge Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William B Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus I. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address, J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Raleigh *Progress*, of the 20th, expresses sentiments which we should be delighted to see habitually fill the columns of that paper. Take the following:

"While North Carolina, in common with the other States, would gladly seize upon any measures to put an end to the conflict and secure a peace that her people and the world would consider honorable, she has no notion of giving up the contest; has never dreamed of deserting her sisters; and those who thus question her have but little knowledge of her people. Our people want peace, but they want a peace that Virginia and South Carolina will be willing to accept and enjoy with them, and we will have none other."

Remarks such as the above are calculated to cement the friendship and stimulate the affections which the States mutually bear each other. Let the *Progress* now join us in helping on the country to that honorable peace which we all want, but which cannot be obtained, or at least will be greatly delayed, unless we act with harmony and good feeling and cultivate the spirit of generous enthusiasm.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

And wherein have we failed to "join in helping on the country to that honorable peace which we all want?" If the *Sentinel*, instead of copying the libellous attacks of irresponsible (now defunct) papers against us, had copied our own sentiments more frequently, its readers would have seen for themselves what our real position was, and would have done us justice. We have been assailed by persons here, who have never owned any property or paid any tax; and the *Sentinel* and other papers have given us the *benefit* of copying these assaults, but never a word from us in our own defense has appeared in their columns.

The *Progress* is published at Raleigh, not from choice but from necessity. When Newbern fell we chose Raleigh as the next most eligible and desirable point, and our presence here has contributed largely to kill off two hireling sheets, that had done but little, since the war commenced, but traduce and libel the people of the State, and hence the abuse that has been heaped upon us.

There is a striking similarity in the case of the *Sentinel* and ourself. Early in the war that paper, formerly published in Alexandria, was suppressed by the invasion of the enemy, when, we suppose, the proprietor lost the material of his office and other property. He resumed in Richmond, and has had, so far, a prosperous career, at which we rejoice. He gave up home, property and all to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy, and we trust that the day may soon come when he may be enabled to return with the assurance of the protection of our own flag.

And how like his is our own case. Our paper fell with the town of Newbern. We lost not only a printing office, but abandoned a comfortable home and a snug little property, acquired by the toil of years, to follow the cause and fortunes of the Confederacy. We resumed here, after the lapse of a few months, and have endeavored to discharge our whole duty to the Confederacy and to our own State. There has been no time since March, 1862, that we could not have returned to Newbern, and been restored to our property by renouncing the cause of the Confederacy. We have not done so, but have subjected ourself and family to hardships and privations, and contributed everything in our power for the prosecution of the war and the success of our armes. If there be treason in all this, in the name of God, where is patriotism to be found?

We have criticised the acts of Congress and of the Executive, and we mean to do so, when we deem it to be our duty, while the press is free and we wield a pen. But we have not done so in any factious spirit, and he who so charges is guilty of an infamous calumny. We went to war with the North because an insolent majority wanted to coerce us. We opposed tyranny then, and will oppose it now, come from whatever quarter it may—and as long as free speech and a free press remains to us our voice shall be raised against all attempts to fasten a military despotism on this people. The right to meet and consult for the common good; the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the freedom of the press and of speech are landmarks of our fathers, which the people of North Carolina have enjoyed ever since the British yoke was thrown off, and which the present generation will not relinquish without a struggle. We, in common with the masses of our people, desire the success of our arms and the establishment of our independence above all earthly things, but we do not believe, and never can be made to believe, that these objects can be advanced by an abandonment of personal liberty and the establishment of a military despotism.

We shall oppose, with all the arguments we can bring to bear, any attempt on the part of the people of North Carolina to sever their connection with the Confederate States, should the spirit and the letter of the Constitution be adhered to; but if these be disregarded and set at defiance, then we say we would have the same right to hold a Convention and call upon our Representatives to withdraw from Richmond, that Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi had to order their Representatives to leave the old Congress at Washington.

We have more living soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia than any other State, and more dead men upon the battle fields of the war than any of our sisters; and yet we will not abandon the cause, but fight on and suffer on, until some peace can be had, by negotiation or otherwise, that shall not degrade us in the eyes of the world. The demand for a Convention in this State will depend much upon the action of Congress and the Executive—but should the great masses of the people, desirous of a more hearty co-operation with the other States in prosecuting the war, or dissatisfied with the action of the general government, demand a Convention to the end that they may take their own destinies in their own hands, who dare, with the precedents already before us, say they shall not have it? We have made no expressions in favor of a Convention, and we may not; and we shall certainly oppose one if it be the avowed purpose to secede from the Confederacy, unless the acts of Congress deprive us of our personal liberty and establish over us a military despotism, and as such a step will surely sound the death knell of the Confederacy and subject us to the mercy of the enemy, we cannot think there is enough of imbecility and corruption in Congress to take it.

In fine, if Congress and the Executive are true to North Carolina and the rights of the people, we shall be true to the government; if not, on the head of the government be the consequences that may follow.

Now will the *Sentinel* do us the justice to copy this article instead of copying the infamously false charges of unprincipled calumniators against us?

It is stated that the Brigade of North Carolina troops under Gen. R. F. Hoke, has been ordered into this State to do duty. The factious "public meetings" held in this State last year by a few persons, we think made it necessary to keep a portion of Hoke's Brigade on duty in certain sections of North Carolina during the summer and fall, and we fear that certain movements on the part of malicious, spiteful men, will create the same necessity again. We do not speak by the authority of any one, but judge from indications visible to any one who will carefully examine the meaning of certain movements.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

And what are these "certain movements?" Have not the people the right to assemble together to petition for redress of grievances, to instruct their Representatives and to consult together for the common good? Hear it, ye free citizens of North Carolina, whose brothers and sons have fallen in the defense of a common cause, and whose bones now bleach on the sterile hills of Northern Virginia and elsewhere; this truculent party sheet tells you that "certain movements" renders an armed guard over you necessary to prevent "factious public meetings." If by "certain movements" is meant the desire on the part of seventenths of our people to negotiate for an honorable peace, then the insinuation is gratuitous and uncalled for; but if meant as a necessary precaution to prevent the original secessionists, who promised to do all the fighting, from running away to the enemy, then we say give us a guard to hold them and put them in the ranks. North Carolina, as the records will show, has done her whole duty, in the field and at home, and if she has disloyal sons they are to be found among those who are everlastingly proclaiming to the world that a part of our people are traitors.

General Hoke is a soldier and a gentleman, and if his Brigade is coming to this State to hunt up deserters and recusant conscripts, we have the fullest confidence that they will confine themselves to their legitimate duties, notwithstanding the invitation to them, of men of desperate fortunes, to mob their fellow citizens. North Carolina has done her duty to the common government and will continue to do it, but the great masses of her loyal citizens are not to be intimidated by the threats of desperadoes or designing politicians.

We have no doubt but there is scarcity of grain in some sections of the State, but we are at the same time confident that there is enough to last until more is made if properly distributed. The secret of high prices, however, is to be found in the fact that many who have corn and wheat to spare, will not sell for Confederate money. We have just seen a gentleman from a town on the N. C. Railroad, who informs us that there is plenty of corn in his neighborhood, but refugees and other non-producers cannot buy because the holders refuse to take the currency. This should not be, for we cannot expect to prosecute the war successfully if producers refuse the currency of the government for their supplies. No man who is a friend to the government and desirous of success will refuse the only currency of the country for the supplies he may raise. Let wealthy producers help sustain the currency by taking it for whatever they have to sell and only demand reasonable prices, and we shall hear much less complaint and have much less despondency. There are more ways to support the government and help prosecute the war than one, and he who does his duty at home as really and truly serves the cause as he who serves in the camps and on the battle-field. The families of soldiers and other non-producers must live, and they have nothing to buy with but Confederate money. Let no man who refuses Confederate money for his corn, dare call himself a friend of the government, or express a desire for the success of our armes, for his enmity to both is shown in actions, which, according to an old adage, speak louder than words.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the "People's Factory," Hillsboro, where plows, castings, looms, spinning wheels, &c., may be had on the most reasonable terms. Messrs. Simpson & Hooker are gentlemen of well known integrity and may be relied on in business matters.

The notice for a ball to be given at the Collins House, at Kittrell's Depot, on the 4th of next month, has been withdrawn, and the ball will not be given.

Eastern Carolina.

We learn from good authority that Butler was in Newbern last week, and that a number of the citizens have taken Lincoln's amnesty oath and accepted his pardon. This won't hurt anybody much, as there are but few left there that could be of service to our cause, or whose affiliation with the enemy can do us much harm. Newbern—the Newbern of old—is not there; the people who gave a respectability and refinement to the ancient town far in advance of any other in the State, are scattered throughout the country,—homeless, hopeful and determined. May the time soon come when an honorable peace shall restore them to their homes and bring together again the congenial spirits that made the old "Athens" so attractive in former times.

An officer from Kinston, yesterday morning, assures us that there is no symptoms of an early movement along the lines.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

CAMP 11th NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Near Orange C. H., Va., Jan. 24, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Newspaper correspondents in the Army of Northern Virginia have quite a dull time of it just now. All is quiet. Only an occasional picket captured or a deserter skulking into our lines is all we have to remind us that the hated Yankee foe is still on our border.

The weather is at present very mild for this climate; the roads, however, are in a very bad condition from the recent rain and snow. The troops are in excellent health. Shoes are needed.

Our Brigade is comfortably housed in winter quarters, but it is said that forty days of outpost duty is in store for us.

Latterly our rations have been coffee, (don't you wish you were here?) sugar, molasses, rice, lard, corned pork and fresh beef—a *variety* which ought to appease the most fastidious appetite, even if the *quantity* should frighten the hungry.

We are receiving a larger proportion of furloughs than ever heretofore, so that nearly all the men will have an opportunity of going home before the spring campaign commences.

We have just completed a Brigade chapel, which will be dedicated to-morrow (Sunday) by the Rev. Dr. Lacy. The building, which is of logs, is 33 by 55 feet and has not a nail in it. It has two fire places for the benefit of those a little unwell.

We are all looking with intense anxiety to the action of Congress at this juncture in our national affairs. The destiny of the Republic is in its hands, and is involved in the currency and army questions. The currency should be so restricted as to meet the demands of the trade of the country without creating a redundancy; and the national tax should be so adjusted as to make Confederate Treasury notes desirable. Thus will all commodities be brought to approximate a standard value, far below that extravagant one which they now possess. Extremes will not do; and Congress ought to be careful to select the "golden mean."

The army must be strengthened, and how to effect this judiciously is the question. In this, as in the currency, extremes must be avoided. It must be done with as little detriment to the production of the country as possible. Send the fat, sleek, able-bodied young men, who have been shielded under the fostering wings of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments for the past two years—young men who have been detailed to keep their precious carcasses out of the way of Yankee bullets and camp exposure—into the ranks; and supply their places with either old men, disabled soldiers or men who are unable to bear arms. Have a thorough renovation of these Departments. Let "home guards" act as provost guards for towns and villages and for bridge guards; and make as light drafts upon the agricultural interests of the country as possible.

Though there may and doubtless are traitors in our midst who deserve a prison cell during the war, yet it would be better to let the writ of *habeas corpus* remain untouched. Anglo-Americans look upon it as the sacred shield of freemen. Yet I have such a horror of our fate when subjugated that I say, *if it were really necessary for the success of our cause that the writ be suspended*, suspend it, or do *anything*, in God's name, rather than be subjugated.

If Congress and the general government act wisely at this juncture, we need have no fears of our ultimate success. We want energetic legislation—energetic administration of the laws—no spasmodic legislation—no tyrannical execution of the laws. We want no party wrangling among demagogues at home and no skulking from duty by men in the army.—Kick out, repudiate and contemn the vile tricksters who are endeavoring to build an ephemeral fame for themselves by stirring up party feuds among the people at home, the influence of which so often extends to a certain class in the army. We want but one party in the South, and that the party sworn to resist Yankee subjugation forever. What! we yield to the Yankees when their papers are already threatening, in the event of our subjugation, to place over us a *negro provost guard* in every town and village to make our shame the deeper and our humiliation the more damning? Never! never!!

It is idle to dream of peace at present upon any terms that will not ruit, degrade and enslave us. We must fight on a while longer. All the elements for peace are at work in the North, but as yet are not organized and properly combined. We are all desirous to have peace and to return to our homes, but we can never go there in dishonor and shame. We must go there as *freemen—citizens* of a *free* country, and that country the *Confederate States*.

Reconstruction is worse than selling our country to the Yankees—it is bartering "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness" for *chains* and *slavery* for ourselves and our children forever. The man who councils *reconstruction* is a worse enemy to the South than the man who deserts our standard and takes up arms against us, for the act of the latter is palpable to all. He is a *known enemy*, and all condemn his act. But the former, under the guise of friendship, is slowly but surely poisoning the minds of the unwary people and skillfully leading them to utter destruction—inevitable ruin.

So long as the people at home are true to the cause and use the proper means at their disposal, we cannot be subjugated. Then neither short rations or the Yankees can conquer the army.

Yours truly, NORTH STATE.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN DANVILLE.—The *Register* of the 22d says:

"Meats of every sort are very scarce in this market. There has been no regular beef market for some weeks, and pork or bacon is out of the question. What is worse still, flour is becoming scarce and high and but little corn meal is to be had at any price. Town people will be obliged to go to the country to live unless there is a change for the better.

The warm spring-like weather of the last few days has caused many persons to begin their preparation for gardening. Every person who has a garden should crowd it to its utmost capacity this season, for with an abundance of vegetables we can do with less meat.

Butler has commenced the confiscation of property in Norfolk. The real estate, goods and chattels and personal effects of a number of persons is advertised for sale.

An Opinion from Judge Battle.

As there is likely to be some confusion of legal opinion concerning the substitute question, and embarrassment to the Confederate and State authorities, a thing very unfortunate that the Legislature did not pass the bill, at its recent session, giving the Governor authority to assemble the Supreme Court, so that decisions might have been had from the highest judicial tribunal in the State relative to disputed points. We publish the following letter from Judge Battle, published in the *Standard*, for the information of the public:

Habeas Corpus.—In an article which appears in the Fayetteville *Observer* of Dec. 21st, 1863, signed "Civic," there is the following paragraph: "And it is the opinion of at least one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, (upon the analogy, as I suppose, of the principle decided in the matter of H. C. Graham, as reported in the appendix to Jones' law, Vol. 8, No. 2, June Term, 1861,) that a soldier who is absent from his command without leave, being subject to trial and punishment by a court martial for said offence, cannot, while so absent, be heard upon an application for his discharge from service." I believe that I am the Judge to whom allusion is made, because I had so decided in more than one case, and as I find in your paper of the 15th instant an opinion of Chief Justice Pearson to the contrary, given in the case of Myrick, I feel that those who have been affected by my decision, if not the public generally, have a right to know the reasons upon which my opinion was founded.

In Graham's case it was held by all the Judges of the Supreme Court, that an enlisted soldier could not, either by himself or by his guardian, be allowed to raise the question as to the invalidity of his enlistment on account of his infancy and the want of his guardian's consent, while he was under arrest for a breach of military duty; and the Judges, for this reason, declined to give, or even to intimate an opinion upon the merits of the case. The *principle* upon which the preliminary objection was sustained, is clearly expressed in the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice. It is as follows: "If such were not the law, all order and discipline in the army would be subverted. Would it be tolerated, that one should insinuate himself into the condition of a soldier, and when by the disobedience of orders or other violation of duty, the safety of the whole army has been endangered, evade the military jurisdiction by being heard to impeach the validity of his enlistment?"

Under an act of the Confederate Congress, a man may be made a soldier by conscription as well as become one by enlistment. When conscribed, and having acted as a soldier for months by receiving pay, &c., and obtaining furlough as such, would not all order and discipline in the army be subverted, if he were allowed, while a deserter or absent without leave to raise the question as to the legality of his conscription? Why should a man, claimed to be a soldier as a conscript, be placed upon a better footing than one claimed as a volunteer? If the principle settled in Graham's case is worth any thing, it appears to me to be just as applicable to the one case as the other. Both the volunteer and the conscript are *prima facie* soldiers, and if they desert, or are absent from service without leave, they ought, in my opinion, to be treated alike. It is the effect of a preliminary objection of this kind, when sustained, to prevent an enquiry into the case upon what would otherwise be its merits, and as a defaulting volunteer ought not to be heard to impeach the validity of his enlistment, so a defaulting conscript should not be heard to call in question the legality of his conscription.

But it is said that in the case of Dixon, decided at the last term of the Supreme Court, is a direct authority against my position. I do not think so, because to the best of my recollection, the preliminary objection was not urged by the counsel for the government. The case was so plain against the petitioner upon its merits that I do not think the Court deemed it necessary to file any other than a mere formal opinion. At any rate, Mr. Jones has not reported it among the other cases of *habeas corpus* decided at the term; and in the short reference to it made in Guyer's case, there is not a single fact stated to show that the preliminary objection could have been taken. (See Jones' cases of *habeas corpus* at page 78.)

I have thus briefly set forth the reasons upon which my opinion in the matter under consideration was formed; and I have only to add that in the case in which I made my first decision was from Moore county, and was before me in the month of July or August last, and as I have not been convinced of having committed any error in making the decision, I shall feel bound to adhere to it until it shall be overruled by the Supreme Court.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The last arrivals from the North give but little news of interest. We give the following:

PROCEEDINGS IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 16th, the one million men bill, to release the prisoners at Richmond, was discussed. Mr. Howe, who offered the bill, assured the Senate he was in earnest. Mr. Trumbull thought one hundred thousand might be raised, but a million was driving it a little too strong. Mr. Wilson thought a hundred thousand recruits against Lee's veterans would stand no chance at all. The subject was dropped.

In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 18th, Mr. Dawson, (Democrat,) of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions declaring that the war was not waged for conquest or oppression, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation making known that when any State, now in insurrection, shall submit to the Federal Government, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected against all interference with her local laws and institutions. The resolutions were laid on the table—ayes 79, noes 58.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution proposing to take the exchange of prisoners out of the hands of General Butler and refer it to a board of Commissioners. The resolution was summarily laid on the table by a vote of ayes 91, noes 56.

The Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five of the House, on the conduct and expenditures of the war, was passed.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, offered resolutions declaring that the rebellion is "desperate, wicked and bloody;" that "the safety and security of personal and national liberties depend upon its utter and absolute extinction;" and that, therefore, "it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty." The resolutions were adopted—ayes 112, noes 16.

In the Senate, on the 18th, a bill was submitted and referred, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation, under the Secretary of the Treasury. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, was referred to the judiciary Committee. Joint resolutions of thanks to Hooker, Meade, Howard, Banks and Burnside were passed.

AWFUL DISASTER IN CHILI.

An awful disaster occured in Santiago, the capital of Chili, on the 8th of December. The Immaculate Conception was being celebrated in the church of the Jesuits. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the crescent of light (gas) that formed the pedestal for the Virgin Mary fired the wood upon which it rested, and the flames sprang wildly over the building.—There were ten thousand persons in the church. The suddenness of the fire was awful. The dense mass of women frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses rushed as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling it flung the camphene lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women.

In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there but exceeded. Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who piled one above another as they climbed over each other the air, wildly fastening the grip of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion—first dazzling bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude. The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls had devoured everything combustible by 10 o'clock, and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. The silence, after the piercing screams of the burning were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry. Over two thousand souls had leaped through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

The writer, referring to the fire, handles the clergy in the most severe manner, and says the population of Santiago are fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests, holding them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Ugarte, the inventor of the "Virgins' Postoffice" imposture, which required a countless number of lights, paste-board scenery, &c.

When the fire broke out they blocked up the door of the sacristy, to devote themselves more undisturbedly to saving their "gimcracks." They saved a gilt image, some wooden saints, chalices, and a great deal of sacred matting. After saving their trash they fled away, except one priest, who favoured the agonizing victims with his absolution.

More than five hundred persons of the highest class perished; the greater part young girls between fifteen and twenty years of age. One mother perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants. Several houses have been noticed by the police as empty, because all their inmates have perished.

The latest information is that seventeen hundred bodies have been recognized. Three thousand, at least, were in the building, and it is not yet known how many have escaped.

THE MANNER IN WHICH HIGH PRICES ARE KEPT UP.—The Mobile Tribune has some very truthful remarks upon the manner in which the present high prices are sustained. The *Tribune* discourses thus:

"But a large portion of the public is responsible for this and kindred evils. In other words, people of means seem to be helping the extortionists. He who goes to an auction sale and buys hams at five dollars a pound, is, in effect, although not in culpability, no better than the one who sells at the price. By buying in this way, he keeps up the belief of scarcity, which is the chief purpose of the seller to promote. Every man who gives an exorbitant price for what he can dispense with, is therefore working into the hands of those whom he abuses and condemns. Some things we must buy. We have no alternative. We cannot go barefooted, though shoes be a hundred dollars a pair, unless we have not the money to purchase them; but we can do without fine hams and fine wines, silks, &c."

This is very true. Our own want of self-denial is the cause of much of the extortion so rife in the land. If the people would only reflect and practice economy in the purchasing of articles they do not need, the prices of many things would tumble rapidly.

FIRES.—The fire on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, broke out in the carriage factory carried on by Sam Hooper, a colored man, on Market street, corner of Seventh. The buildings on the lot, together with the principal portion of their contents, among them a valuable carriage belonging to Mr. John D. Currie, were consumed. We have not heard the amount of loss sustained. The buildings were not worth much. They were owned by E. Kidder, Esq.

The fire last night occurred in a house near the wharf, and near Mr. VanBokkelen's turpentine distillery, and occupied as negro quarters. The roof of it was partially burnt, and of course the damage was light.

Fire at Warsaw.—We learn by passengers on the Wilmington & Weldon train, that a fire broke out yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the Stables on the lot occupied as Mr. Aaron's Hotel, at Warsaw, Duplin county. The stables and Mr. Aaron's House together with Mr. J. B. Southerland's dwelling, Mr. Hobson's store, and a few small buildings were consumed. We also learn that several buildings on the East side of the Railroad were totaly consumed.—*Wil. Journal, 25th.*

A YANKEE NEGRO CAMP.—A Vicksburg correspondent writes:

Any one who looks at a large map of the Mississippi river, can notice, just below Vicksburg, an immense bend, enclosing a space of the shape of a horse shoe, with the heels pinched close together. Government has taken possession of the property, and is to establish a camp for the collection and employment of negroes. At the neck of the peninsula, less than half a mile across, an entrenchment will be thrown up and a suitable guard of negro troops will be kept to defend the place against guerrillas.

We were pleased to see Col. Crossan, the gallant commander of the steamer *Advance*, on our streets on Tuesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing long established Plows: Richmore Plows, No's. 1 and 3, and No. 21, (self sharpener) No. 0; Livingston Plows, No's. 0, 1 and 2; also the following points and land sides; Richmore No's. 1 and 3, Younger's, Livingston No's. 0, 1 and 2; Kentucky self sharpner, (No's. 9, 19¼, 18, 12, no land sides) and No. 0. Various other castings. All these for sale at old prices in produce and in money at Confederate prices; also old fashioned and Flying Shuttle Looms, Spining Wheels, Bedsteads and Shoe Pegs. All orders filled as raidly as possible.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
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A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh. The House has 5 large Rooms, with fire places in each, a good Well of water in the yard, and all necessary out Houses. A large Garden, all in good order for present use. Apply to R. K. FERRELL

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We will redeem the above notes at the rate of ea[illegible] for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

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